treaties which have not yet expired and conclude new treaties.[77] Most of the powers against whom specific steps had been taken protested the legality of the action, denying that the wording of the treaties gave China the right which it claimed. Mexico alone acceded. With the others prolonged negotiations followed. Belgium brought its case before the Court of International Justice but later withdrew it and negotiated a new agreement. With Belgium, Spain, and Portugal treaties were made which provided not only for China's resumption of tariff autonomy but for the end of extraterritoriality. Similar treaties were negotiated with Italy and Denmark. In each instance, however, China agreed, through an exchange of notes, that in the event that by January 1st, 1930, detailed arrangements had not been made between China and the power concerned for the assumption by China of jurisdiction over the subjects of that power, the abolition of extraterritoriality was not to go into effect until all the powers signatory to the treaties arising from the Washington Conference of 1921-1922 (in the case of Belgium, until a majority of the powers "now" possessing extraterritorial privileges) should have assented to it. Switzerland agreed to relinquish extraterritoriality only when all the other treaty powers had done so. What had been obtained, therefore, was merely a promise. By 1928, however, of the approximately 130,000 foreigners (excluding Koreans) living in China, 75,000, or over half, were without extraterritorial status.

Against Great Britain, Japan, France, and the United States—who, after all, controlled China's relations by way of the sea—

China made little progress. These powers were, to be sure, conciliatory, and Great Britain especially offered (January 27th, 1927) to make important modifications in the privileges of its subjects in China. They persisted, however, in conserving the main structure of extraterritoriality. New treaties with the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden, moreover, while assenting to the resumption by China of tariff autonomy, contained no provision for the end of the obnoxious status of aliens. Brazil and Peru also retained their extraterritorial privileges, although a new treaty with Peru was in process of negotiation. To a Chinese note of April, 1929, to the powers, stating that before January 1st, 1930, the new civil and commercial codes would be ready for